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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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The following first-hand information was obtained on the
organization, structure and training of the Orszagos
Magyar Szabadsagharcos Szovetseg (National Association of
the Hungarian Liberation Fighters):

1. Organization:a. Administrative:

Patterned after the organization of the Hungarian Workers'
Party (MWP), covering all regional levels (state, province,
comitate, district, county and local), from the central
headquarters on state level down to the local organizations,
the smallest administrative units. Five to ten local organiza-
tions usually form a county organization.

b. Military:

The smallest unit is the "Tized" group, composed of an offi-
cer and ten men. Three or four Tizeds form the next higher
unit, the "Raj" (platoon). Three or four Rajs form a compa-
ny, or "Szazad," three or four Szazads a battalion, "Zaszloalj",
and three or four Zaszloaljs an "Ezred" (regiment).

2. Command:

Military and administrative command are coordinated; that is,
the local leader of the organization is also the leader of
the military unit.

3. Commitment:

Each MWP secretary is said to be authorized to give commit-
ment orders to the military units of the Association of the
Hungarian Liberation Fighters in his area of responsibility,
should police commitment prove insufficient. The duration
of commitment is determined by his next higher party superior.

4. Armament and equipment:

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a. The members of the National Association of the Hungarian Liberation Fighters are armed with rifles, bayonets, belts, ammunition pouches and 40 rounds of ammunition. Each member keeps his arms and ammunition in readiness in his home.

b. Some units allegedly are also equipped with submachine guns, light machine guns and mortars. These arms are stored in barracks on a centralized basis except the sub-machine guns, which are stored by the unit commander.

5. Training: There are two types -

a. Para-military training, including activities such as shooting, cycling, motoring, sliding and skiing, conducted within the framework of the organization "ready for work and fight."

b. Military training for combat against partisans, including training with arms and ammunition, map reading, orientation by map, radio training and Marxist indoctrination.

6. A training school of the National Association of the Hungarian Liberation Fighters, where qualified leaders of this association are given partisan training, is located in BONYOD, on the southern side of Lake Balaton. It conducts four-month courses which are attended by 200 to 250 students, including female members of the association. Only specially qualified students are admitted to these courses, admission being subject to the consent of their local MPP leadership. Instructors at the school are Hungarians who received training in the Soviet Union and Soviet officers.

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